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HAWAII.

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Piihuona, 4 miles from Hilo, April 9, 1910.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus reports, August 1:

HONOLULU—Plague-prevention Work.

Week ended July 30, 1910.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	678
Trapped.....	624
Found dead.....	2
Killed by sulphur dioxide.....	52
Examined bacteriologically.....	594
Showing plague infection.....	0
Classification of animals trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus.....	54
Mus musculus.....	260
Mus norvegicus.....	65
Mus rattus.....	236
Mongoose.....	9

HONDURAS.**CEIBA, Fruit Port—Inspection of Vessels.**

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports that bills of health were issued as follows:

WEEK ENDED AUGUST 11.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers from this port.	Passengers in transit.
1910.					
Aug. 6	John Wilson.....	New Orleans, La.....	16		
8	Colombia.....	Mobile, Ala.....	18		
8	Grib.....	New Orleans, La.....	20		
8	Bluefields.....	do.....	24	2	
10	Utstein.....	Mobile, Ala.....	15		
11	Corinto.....	New Orleans, La.....	22		

INDIA.**BOMBAY—Increased Morbidity.**

Consul Dennison makes the following report under date of July 22:

The unusually long period of dry, rainless weather which has succeeded the heavy rainfall of June has resulted in an exceptionally unhealthy state of affairs in Bombay.

The mortality figures for the week ended on Tuesday, July 19, show that the total deaths numbered 700, compared with 651 in the previous week, 530 in the corresponding week of last year, and a five-yearly mean of 603.

Till the end of June last the mortality returns were fairly normal, the last week of the month registering 536 deaths from all causes, against 594 in 1908 and 531 in 1907. With the beginning of July the mortality began to rise. Till now July has this year been practically rainless, and a high summer temperature following heavy rain has resulted in an increase in the mortality among children, especially from diarrheal diseases, which have notably increased.

Of the 700 total deaths during the week under review 294, or 41.8 per cent, were registered among children under 5 years of age; the percentage of the first and second weeks of the month being 40.9 and 38.5 respectively.

Comparing the mortality of the three weeks of July with the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years we find an excess of 170 in the first week, 92 in the second, and 100 in the third being contributed by plague, fevers, and diarrheal diseases.

The present comparatively higher incidence of plague is due to its recrudescence as in 1908. Plague fell in the last week of June to 45 attacks and 44 deaths. The number of attacks then rose to 56 in the first week of July, the number of deaths keeping constant; in the second week the attacks and deaths rose to 63 and 58, respectively. In the week just ended they were 63 and 50. The total plague mortality to July 19 is 1,501 deaths less than on the same date last year.

Plague deaths in the week just ended (50) are exactly double the figures of the corresponding week in 1909 (25), but only 16 more than in 1908; in the first two weeks of the month 21 and 32 more than in 1909, and 20 and 19 more than in 1908.

As to fevers and diarrhea and dysentery, these are diseases peculiar to the season, and their higher incidence is to be attributed largely to seasonal variations and abnormal atmospheric conditions prevailing.

The malarial mortality is higher than in the two preceding years; it was 14 in the week just ended, against nil and 5 in the corresponding weeks of 1909 and 1908; in the preceding weeks it was four times that of 1909.

Mortality from diarrhea and dysentery in the second and third weeks of July is found to be 83 and 39 per cent more than in 1908, and 119 and 84 per cent more than in 1909; and 60 and 62 per cent more than the five years' average.

CALCUTTA—Cholera and Plague—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Allan reports, July 21:

During the week ended July 2, in Calcutta there were reported 29 deaths from cholera and 31 from plague; in all Bengal 45 cases of plagues with 11 deaths; in all India 936 cases of plague with 801 deaths.

During the week ended July 16, 1910, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Lichtenfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 70. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Asiatics effects disinfected.

ITALY.

Cholera.

Surgeon Geddings reports from Naples, under date of August 20, 1910:

It is reported that there are eight foci of infection, the most important being in Trani, in the Province of Puglia. There are about 70 cases, with 60 deaths to-day. The situation, however, is improved, the sanitary authorities being active. The representative of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service at Naples has been detaining emigrants from the infected districts under observation and disinfecting their baggage since the 17th of the month, and the Neapolitan authorities are rendering their hearty cooperation.